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Contact Information

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IDNR Water Quality Bureau: http://www.state.ia.us/dnr/organiza/epd/wtrq/wtrqbur.htm



Program Description

Since 1994, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and the University Hygienic Laboratory (UHL) have conducted a biological assessment program for Iowa's wadeable streams and rivers. So far, biological sampling has been conducted at 289 stream locations throughout the state. Biological data are collected for a variety of purposes including: ambient monitoring, problem investigation, evaluation of point source and nonpoint source pollution control measures, and TMDL development. The IDNR uses bioassessment information to assess the status of stream aquatic life designated uses for the Section 305(b) report and the Section 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Benthic macroinvertebrates and fish serve as indicators of stream biological integrity. Standardized sampling procedures are used to collect species composition and proportional abundance data from which a suite of biological metrics is calculated. Individual metric values are aggregated to obtain scores for the Benthic Macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity (BMIBI) and the Fish Index of Biotic Integrity (FIBI). Biological impairment thresholds are based on the statistical distribution of biotic index scores obtained from stream reference site sampling. Currently, the IDNR has identified 96 reference sites that represent least disturbed stream conditions in Iowa's ten ecological regions.

Until 2002, a targeted approach was used to select sampling locations for lowa's stream biological assessment program. From 1994 through 1998, the program emphasized candidate reference site and test (impacted) site sampling, which provided data for evaluating and calibrating biological data metrics. From 1999-2001, the emphasis shifted toward site-specific problem investigation and follow-up. Beginning in 2002, IDNR and UHL are initiating a probabilistic survey that will provide an unbiased, statistically powerful assessment of lowa's perennial streams and rivers. The survey design calls for sampling 56 randomly-selected sites per year through 2005. During this period, IDNR and UHL also plan to resample the existing network of reference streams at a rate of 20-25 sites per year.

The IDNR is working toward incorporating narrative and numeric stream biocriteria in Iowa's water quality standards. The bioassessment framework that is currently used for 305(b) assessments can potentially serve as a foundation for biocriteria. The 2002-2005 probabilistic survey will provide useful data from non-wadeable streams and rivers for biocriteria development. Biocriteria development for Iowa's lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands has not been initiated.

Documentation and Further Information

Water Quality in Iowa During 1998 and 1999 (Iowa's 2000 Section 305(b) report): http://www.state.ia.us/dnr/organiza/epd/wtrq/305b00/index.htm

Final Approved Iowa 1998 303(d) List: http://www.state.ia.us/dnr/organiza/epd/wtresrce/files/303dlist.pdf

Iowa's STORET Database (ambient water quality program dataset): http://wqm.igsb.uiowa.edu/storet/

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Programmatic Elements

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Uses of bioassessment within overall water quality program	1	problem identification (screening)
	1	nonpoint source assessments
	✓	monitoring the effectiveness of BMPs
	1	ALU determinations/ambient monitoring
	UD	promulgated into state water quality standards as biocriteria
		support of antidegradation
		evaluation of discharge permit conditions
	1	TMDL assessment and monitoring
		other:
Applicable monitoring designs*	1	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (special projects, specific river basins or watersheds, comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction)
	1	fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) (specific river basins or watersheds)
		probabilistic by stream order/catchment area
	1	probabilistic by ecoregion, or statewide (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction)
		rotating basin
		other:

^{*}In 2002, IDNR will initiate a REMAP probabilistic survey of perennial streams and rivers.

Stream Miles	
Total miles (State based determination)	71,665
Total perennial miles	26,630
Total miles assessed for biology*	2,018
fully supporting for 305(b)	1,418
partially/non-supporting for 305(b)	600
listed for 303(d)	n/a
number of sites sampled	149
number of miles assessed per site	0.1 - 0.22

2,018 Miles Assessed for Biology



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"fully supporting" for 305 (b)
"partially/non-supporting" for 305(b)

^{*}Stream miles reported are based on Iowa's 2000 305(b) assessment. A 303(d) list was not prepared in 2000.

Aquatic Life Use (ALU) Designations and Decision-Making

ALU designation basis	Class System (A, B, C), Warm Water vs. Cold Water		
ALU designations in state water quality standards	Four designations: B(LR) - limited resource warmwater streams/rivers; B(WW) - significant resource warmwater streams/rivers; B(CW) - coldwater streams; B(LW) - lakes and wetlands		
Narrative Biocriteria in WQS	under development (lowa's water quality standards include language associated with ALUs but it was not intended to be formal narrative biocriteria. IA is moving toward incorporating narrative biocriteria into the State's water quality standards.)		
Numeric Biocriteria in WQS	none (IA uses thresholds to report data in 305(b) report, but not formal numeric biocriteria.)		
Uses of bioassessment data in integrated assessments with other environmental data (e.g., toxicity testing and chemical specific criteria)	✓ assessment of aquatic resources		
	✓ cause and effect determinations		
	permitted discharges		
	✓ monitoring (e.g., improvements after mitigation)		
	✓ watershed based management		
Uses of bioassessment/ biocriteria in making management decisions regarding restoration of aquatic resources to a designated ALU	303(d) listing, to address point source impacts, and to support TMDL development		

Reference Site/Condition Development

Number of reference sites	total	
Reference site determinations	site-specific	
	paired waters	heds
	regional (agg	regate of sites)
	professional	udgment
	other:	
Reference site criteria	Regionally representative and least disturbed by human activities, consider impact of livestock waste, wastewater, channel alterations, riparian land use, and quality of instream habitat	
Characterization of reference sites within a regional context	historical con	ditions
	least disturbe	d sites
	gradient resp	onse
	professional	udgment
	other:	
Stream stratification within regional reference conditions	ecoregions (d	or some aggregate)
	elevation	
	stream type	
	multivariate g	rouping
	jurisdictional	(i.e., statewide)
	other:	
Additional information	reference site	es linked to ALU
	reference site	es/condition referenced in water quality standards
	some referen conditions	ce sites represent acceptable human-induced

Field and Lab Methods

Assemblages assessed	benthos (100 - 500 samples per year; single season, multiple sites - broad coverage)		
	fish (<100 samples per year; single season, multiple sites - broad coverage)		
	periphyton		
	other:		
Benthos			
sampling gear	Surber, Hess, multiplate, collect by hand; 500 - 600 micron mesh		
habitat selection	riffle/run (cobble), multihabitat, artificial substrate		
subsample size	100 count, entire sample		
taxonomy	combination - order, family, genus, species		
Fish			
sampling gear	backpack electrofisher, pram unit (tote barge); 3/16" mesh		
habitat selection	multihabitat		
sample processing	anomalies, species abundance		
subsample	none		
taxonomy	species		
Habitat assessments	visual based, quantitative measurements; performed with bioassessments		
Quality assurance program elements	standard operating procedures, periodic meetings/training for biologists, taxonomic proficiency checks, specimen archival		

Data Analysis and Interpretation

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Data analysis tools and	✓ summary tables, illustrative graphs	
methods	✓ parametric ANOVAs	
	✓ multivariate analysis (for data exploration only)	
	✓ biological metrics (aggregate metrics into an index)	
	✓ disturbance gradients	
	other:	
Multimetric thresholds		
transforming metrics into unitless scores	linear interpolation between optimum (95%) reference population level and the minimum level	
defining impairment in a multimetric index	25 th percentile of reference population	
Evaluation of performance characteristics	✓ repeat sampling	
	✓ precision	
	✓ sensitivity	
	bias	
	accuracy	
Biological data		
Storage	EDAS (benthic macroinvertebrate data) and MS Access (fish, physical habitat, and water chemistry data)	
Retrieval and analysis	STATISTIX (Analytical Software) and Excel	